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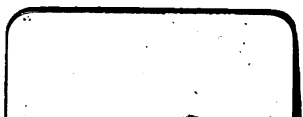
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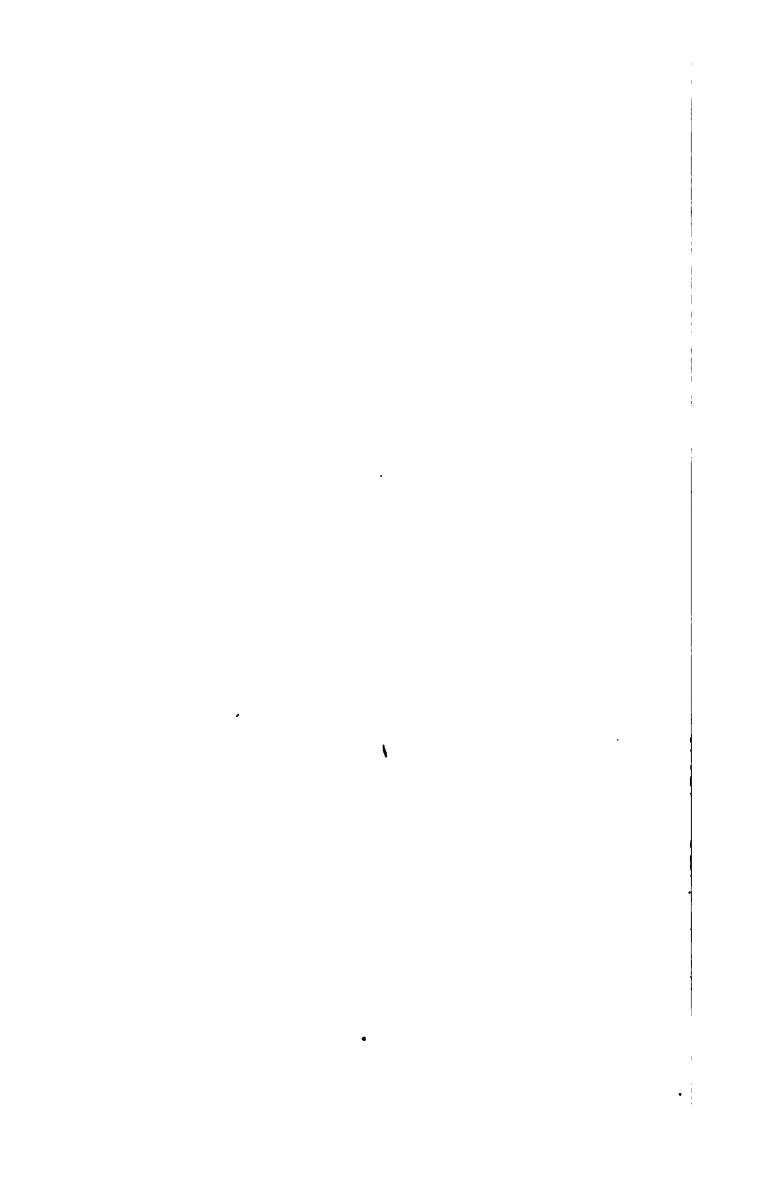
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MODERN
General Biography

IN FIVE VOLUMES. VOL. FIRST.

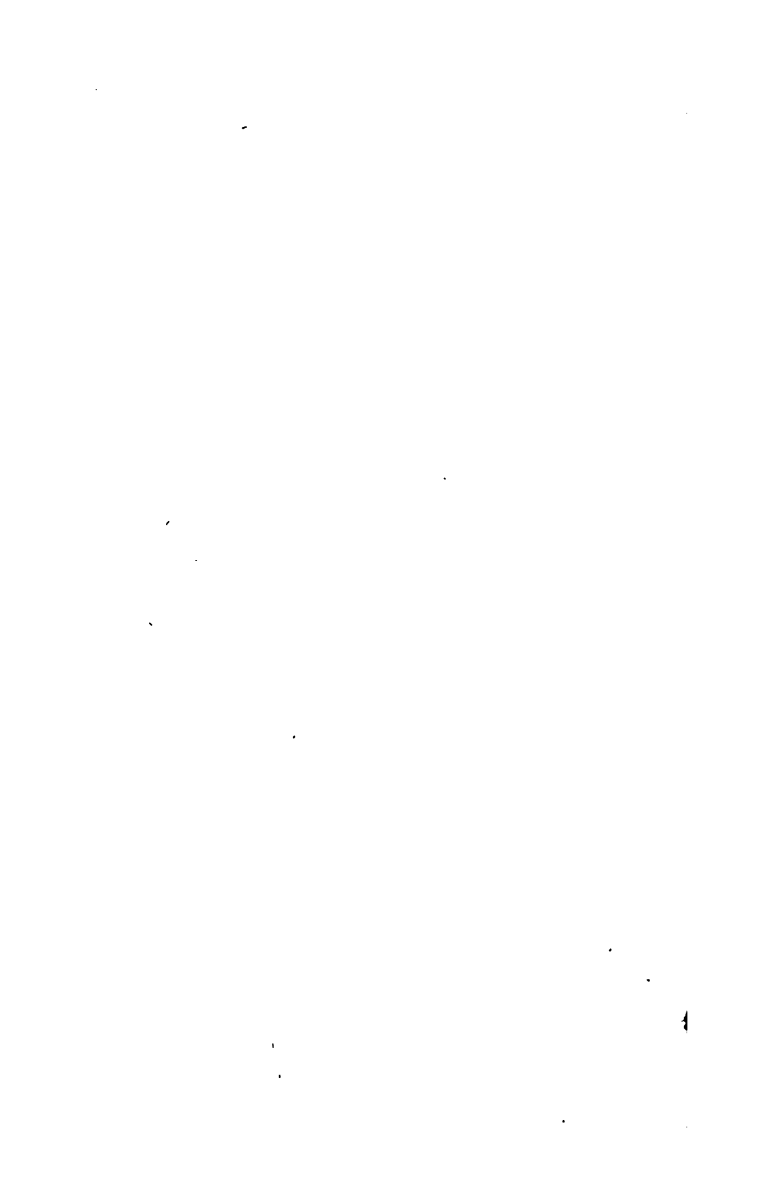
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MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

MODERN
General Biography,

IN THE WAY OF QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Principally designed for the Use of Schools.

By the Author of
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THE Compiler of the following pages feels an apology due for their publication. The want of an easy General Biography for her pupils suggested the present form for their use; and a humble hope of assisting others, in a study so essential, has subdued her repugnance to commit it to the press.

She respectfully recommends, that the pupil should insert the names and dates committed to memory in each lesson in a blank chart on Priestley's plan, which she has found useful in impressing them more firmly, and in rendering the task easy and delightful.



DEDICATION.



TO MY DEAR PUPILS.

A WISH to accelerate your progress in one of your favourite studies has induced me to disencumber a little system of Ancient and Modern Biography, of unimportant dates and narrative, for your use. You will accept, with it, my anxious hopes, that, in reviewing the patience, industry, and other excellencies of the characters before you, the benefits resulting to mankind from their labours, and the vicissitudes many of them experienced, you may be stimulated to the practice of virtue, and to a due improvement of your several talents.

Believe me,

My dear Pupils,

Your affectionate Friend,

S — C — .



MODERN

GENERAL BIOGRAPHY.



1. **WHO** was Bede?

An English monk, surnamed The Venerable for his superior learning and abilities. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of his own country, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the year 723, which is still extant. Bede died A. D. 735.

2. Who was Avicenna?

A celebrated philosopher and physician, born in Arabia. He is said to have written one hundred books on physic; but most of them are lost. Avicenna flourished A. D. 999.

3. Who was Ferdousi?

The most celebrated of the Persian poets. His Shanamek, or Annals of the Persian Kings, contains 60,000 verses, and occupied thirty years.

Ferdousi, being ill requited for this work, quitted the court, and died A. D. 1020.

4. Who was Peter the Hermit?

A noted French soldier and preacher, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and, on his return, depicted with so much eloquence the persecution of the Christians, and the ravages made in the Holy Land by the Saracen infidels, that men of various ranks and nations flew to arms, and united their efforts to rescue a country, so dear to every pious breast, from the hands of those fierce invaders. Peter lived A. D. 1093.

5. Who was Guy Aretin?

A Benedictine monk, born in Italy. He rendered himself famous by inventing the gamut. He wrote a treatise on music. Aretin died A.D. 1188.

6. Who was Albertus Magnus?

A Dominican friar, born in Germany, highly celebrated for his knowledge in mathematics, and for his discoveries in natural philosophy. The people of his age considered him a magician. He wrote twenty-one folio volumes. Magnus died A. D. 1280.

7. Who was Roger Bacon?

An English Franciscan monk, eminent as a natural philosopher and mathematician. The composition of gunpowder is ascribed to him. Bacon died A. D. 1294.

8. Who was Lollard?

A German reformed divine, whose followers assumed his name. Lollard was burned at Cologne as a heretic A. D. 1322.

9. Who was Petrarch?

A celebrated Italian poet, who excelled in rhetoric, history, and moral philosophy. His sonnets to Laura are very elegant. He died A. D. 1374.

10. Who was Boccace?

A noted Italian poet, cotemporary with Petrarch. He left several books in Latin and in Italian. Of these, his Decameron is the most famous: but the brilliancy of his wit is clouded by the licentiousness that pervades the whole of this work. Boccace died A. D. 1375.

11. Who was Wickliffe?

He was the first Englishman who disputed

the authority of the Pope and Romish Church. He propagated the reformed opinions in the reign of Richard the Second, and was severely oppressed by the Catholic clergy. His followers were called Lollards, from the conformity of his sentiments to those of Lollard. Wickliffe died A. D. 1384.

12. Who was Huss?

One of the first reformers, born in Germany. He defended the opinions of Wickliffe, and died a martyr for the truth, being burned by order of the Council of Constance A. D. 1415.

13. Who was Jerome of Prague?

A man of great learning and talents, the disciple of Huss, whose opinions he zealously disseminated. Jerome was burned as a heretic by order of the Council of Constance, A. D. 1416.

14. Who was Thomas à Kempis?

A pious Augustine monk, born in Germany, recorded for his well-known treatise, *The Imitation of Christ*. Kempis died A. D. 1471.

15. Who was Regiomontanus?

A noted Russian astronomer, mathematician,

and mechanic. He introduced almanacks. He died A. D. 1476.

16. Who was Verrochio?

An ingenious Italian, who discovered the art of moulding figures in gypsum. He was a good mathematician, and excelled in music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. Verrochio died A. D. 1488.

17. Who was William Caxton?

The first who introduced the art of printing with fusile types in England, where he pursued his valuable art, and translated several works from the French. His first specimen of printing was an edition of the game of chess. Caxton died A. D. 1491.

18. Who was Christopher Columbus?

A celebrated navigator, born at Genoa, the discoverer of America. This great man persevered in his researches, harassed by ridicule and tyranny, and oppressed by the most bitter disappointments; and, surmounting every obstacle, gave his ungrateful cotemporaries a new world. Posterity have done justice to the

memory of this great man. Columbus died A. D. 1506.

19. Who was Philip de Comines?

A learned historian and politician, born in France, patronised by Louis the Eleventh. His chief work is, General Memoirs of his own times. Comines died A. D. 1509.

20. Who was Magellan?

A Portuguese navigator, who discovered the straits between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Magellan was killed at one of the Ladrone islands A. D. 1520.

21. Who was Raphael?

A highly celebrated Italian painter and sculptor. The grace of his figures and his genius in designing, are beyond all praise. His paintings are in the highest esteem. Raphael died A. D. 1520.

22. Who was Leonardo da Vinci?

A celebrated Italian painter, the pupil of Verrochio, whom he infinitely surpassed. He constructed the Aqueduct at Milan, and was patronised by the house of Medici. He died A. D. 1520.

23. Who was Albert Durer?

An eminent German painter; inventor of the art of engraving on wood. He was patronised by the Emperor Maximilian, and wrote a book of rules upon the art of painting, with other works. Albert Durer died A. D. 1528.

24. Who was Zuinglius?

An eminent Swiss reformer, who was the means of leading his countrymen to renounce Popery. An unfortunate dissension arising between him and Luther, the partisans of each armed, and Zuinglius was killed in the skirmish A. D. 1531.

25. Who was Corregio?

A celebrated Italian painter. His pictures are highly valued for the disposition of light and shade; he was humble and devout, but remained very poor all his life. He died, greatly regretted, of fatigue from the weight of the copper money he received for one of his pictures A. D. 1534.

26. Who was Erasmus?

A celebrated Dutchman. He was the most learned man and elegant Latin writer of the age

in which he lived : he was the great restorer of learning in Europe, through which he travelled. Erasmus died A. D. 1536.

27. Who was Pizarro?

A celebrated Spaniard; discoverer and conqueror of Peru. In regarding a character of so much military excellence, we must feel regret that it was so deplorably defective in its usual attributes, humanity and generosity; a proof, that where no efforts are made to subdue the evil propensities of our nature, they will cloud the brightest talents. Pizarro died 1541.

28. Who was Copernicus?

A celebrated Prussian astronomer, skilled in general literature and in painting. He established the present Solar System, his chief work. The revolutions of the celestial orbs contained so many new opinions in refutation of Ptolemy's system, that he kept it thirty years before he published it. When the first printed copy was presented to him, he is said to have died of fear A. D. 1543.

29. Who was Martin Luther?

A zealous and illustrious reformer, called the "Day Star of Truth," born in Germany. He preached openly against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, especially the indulgences granted by Leo the Tenth. His opinions were embraced very generally in Germany. Luther died A. D. 1546.

30. Who was Trissino?

An Italian poet, patronised by Leo the Tenth, who is supposed to have introduced blank verse among the moderns. Trissino died A. D. 1550.

31. Who was Holbein?

An excellent painter, whose works are in high repute. Holbein painted with his left hand. He died A. D. 1554.

32. Who was Ignatius Loyola?

A Spaniard; founder of the order of Jesus or Jesuits. He wrote exclusively for his Society. Loyola died A. D. 1555.

33. Who was Sebastian Cabot?

A celebrated English navigator, who discovered Newfoundland, and great part of America. Cabot died A. D. 1557.

34. Who was Gustavus Vasa?

A gallant Swede, who delivered his country from the tyranny of Christian, King of Denmark. His countrymen, in gratitude, elected him their monarch. He reigned gloriously, and established the Protestant religion in Sweden. Gustavus died A. D. 1560.

35. Who was Melancthon?

A German reformer, the coadjutor of Luther. Though his talents and learning were very considerable, he refused even royal patronage, and devoted his time and abilities to promote the cause he had espoused. Melancthon died A. D. 1560.

36. Who was Calvin?

An eminent French reformer, possessed of brilliant talents and extensive learning; a zealous champion for the truth. His writings are elegant and numerous: the most popular of his works is, the Institutes of the Christian Religion. He was severely persecuted by the Catholics. Calvin died A. D. 1564.

37. Who was Strozzi?

An Italian philosopher, who travelled through great part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, on foot, enriching his mind by his own researches. He taught Greek and Philosophy in his own country. Strozzi died A. D. 1565.

38. Who was John Knox?

An eminent Scotch reformer, whose labours rescued many of his countrymen from their Popish errors. He died A. D. 1572.

39. Who was Titian?

A highly celebrated Italian painter. He excelled in portraits, landscapes, and historical subjects. His finest pieces are Christ crowned with Thorns, and the Last Supper. Titian died A. D. 1576.

40. Who was Thomas Gresham?

A learned English merchant, who erected the Royal Exchange at his own expence, and converted his own house into a College for the liberal sciences, with perpetual salaries for the Professors. Gresham died A. D. 1579.

41. Who was Palladio?

An Italian architect, who gave the models of

the most beautiful Italian palaces. He wrote a Treatise on Architecture, which is in high repute. Palladio died A. D. 1580.

42. Who was James Crichton?

A young Scotchman, whose extraordinary talents and amazing attainments almost exceed credibility. He disputed with the most learned Professors in Europe with the greatest honour and success. The circumstances of his death are not established, but his biographers agree that it happened in A. D. 1582.

43. Who was Paul Veronese, or Cagliari?

An Italian painter, whose pieces are highly valued. He died A. D. 1588.

44. Who was Sir Francis Walsingham?

An English statesman, and secretary to Queen Elizabeth. His zeal in support of Protestantism, his integrity, and his liberal encouragement of the Arts and Sciences, cannot be too highly commended. His favourite maxim deserves to be remembered, "Knowledge is never too dear." Walsingham died A. D. 1590.

45. Who was Tintoret?

An Italian painter, and the pupil of Titian, whose brilliant style of colouring he imitated; but his pictures have not the exquisite finish which distinguishes his master's. Tintoret died A. D. 1594.

46. Who was Tasso?

A celebrated Italian poet, whose eventful history resembles a romantic legend, rather than a narrative of real life. He published several poems; the most admirable is, *Jerusalem Delivered*. Tasso died A. D. 1595.

47. Who was Tycho Brahe?

A celebrated astronomer and chemist, born in Denmark. He invented a new Solar System in opposition to that of Copernicus, which he failed in establishing. His Lectures were much attended. Brahe died A. D. 1601.

48. Who was William Gilbert?

An ingenious physician and chemist, who discovered several properties of the loadstone, and invented some mathematical instruments for the discovery of the latitude. He died A. D. 1603.

49. Who was Michael Angelo?

A celebrated Italian painter, who, though born a peasant, applied with such unremitting diligence to painting, that he attained great eminence in the art, and was patronised by Charles the Fifth, of Germany. It is said he was so strangely contentious, that his pencil was no sooner out of his hand than his sword was in it. Angelo died A. D. 1609.

50. Who was Joseph Scaliger?

An Italian critic, historian, and chronologist. He died A. D. 1609.

51. Who was William Shakspeare?

A learned Englishman, styled the Poet of Nature. His plays have been edited by men of the first talent. Shakspeare died A. D. 1616.

52. Who was De Thou?

A French historian and magistrate, famed for his delineation of the affairs of Europe, commencing in the reign of Francis the First, to the conclusion of the reign of Henry the Great. De Thou died A. D. 1617.

53. Who was William Camden?

A learned English antiquary; author of a

useful work called the Britannia. Camden died A. D. 1623.

54. Who was Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans?

A learned English philosopher and statesman, who has been designated the Father of Experimental Philosophy. He died A. D. 1626.

55. Who was Kepler?

A German astronomer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, in whose labours he assisted. He published many astronomical works, made various discoveries in the Tides, and assisted in reforming the Calendar. Kepler died 1630.

56. Who was Davila?

A celebrated historian, born of an illustrious French family in the Isle of Cyprus. His chief work is the History of the Civil Wars in France, divided into fifteen books. Davila was assassinated A. D. 1634.

57. Who was Jonas Anagrimus?

A learned Icclander, well versed in divinity, history, and astronomy. Anagrimus died A. D. 1640.

58. Who was Rubens?

A very celebrated and learned German painter. He painted the Luxembourg galleries, and the banqueting house at Whitehall: he spoke seven languages, and wrote on the costume of the ancients, and the rules of painting, in Latin. Rubens died A. D. 1640.

59. Who was Vandyck?

A celebrated Flemish painter, pupil of Rubens. He excelled in portraits, and was patronised by Charles the First, of England. Vandyck died A. D. 1641.

60. Who was Domenichino?

An Italian painter, who excelled in portraying the passions. He died A. D. 1641.

61. Who was Guido?

An Italian painter, whose chief excellence was, his just representation of the expression of the eye. Guido died A. D. 1642.

62. Who was Galileo?

An eminent Italian astronomer and mathematician, recorded as the inventor of the telescope. He asserted the truth of the Copernican

System, and made many discoveries in astronomy and geometry. Galileo died A. D. 1642.

63. Who was Cardinal Bentivoglio?

A learned Italian. He published a History of the Civil Wars of Flanders; an Account of Flanders; Letters, Memoirs, and other miscellaneous works, all of which have considerable merit. Bentivoglio died A. D. 1644.

64. Who was Grotius?

An eminent civilian, philosopher, and mathematician, born in Holland. He published many works: the most popular is a Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion. Grotius died A. D. 1645.

65. Who was Toricelli?

An Italian philosopher and mathematician, who improved the microscope and telescope, and invented the barometer. Toricelli died A. D. 1647.

66. Who was Teniers?

A Flemish painter, the pupil of Rubens, who excelled in representing rural fairs and other pieces of humour. Teniers died A. D. 1649.

67. Who was Vossius?

A learned German, professor of history, eloquence, and chronology. His historical works are correct and valuable. Vossius died A. D. 1649.

68. Who was Inigo Jones?

A famous English architect, who has been styled the British Vitruvius. The banqueting-house, church, and piazza, of Covent-Garden, with many other edifices, display his skill. He died A. D. 1652.

69. Who was Vaugelas?

A French critic, who purified his native tongue, and translated the Life of Alexander the Great from the Latin of Quintius Curtius. Vaugelas died A. D. 1653.

70. Who was James Usher?

An eminent Irish archbishop, who advanced in learning and piety through every adverse circumstance. His best work is Sacred Chronology; or, Annals of the Old and New Testament, from the Beginning of the World to the Destruction of Jerusalem. Usher died A. D. 1655.

71. Who was Albani?

A celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in the delineation of female beauty. He was of the academy of the Caracci, and studied under Guido Rheni, whom he afterwards rivalled. Albani died A. D. 1660.

72. Who was Thomas Fuller?

An English historian and divine. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Britain, and a work entitled British Worthies. Fuller died A. D. 1661.

73. Who was Pascal?

An excellent French geometrician and mathematician. His letters are esteemed models of eloquence and purity of style. Pascal died A. D. 1662.

74. Who was Du Fresnoy?

An eminent French poet and painter, whose works evince much learning and judgment, and are highly esteemed by artists. Du Fresnoy died A. D. 1665.

75. Who was Poussin?

A French painter, who excelled in landscapes

and historical pieces. The envy of cotemporary rivals obliged him to leave his country and his patron Louis the Thirteenth, and to retire to Rome, after having immortalized his feelings by painting, in the king's cabinet, a ceiling, portraying Time delivering Truth from the oppression of Envy. Poussin died A. D. 1665.

76. Who was Sanson?

A good French geographer. He published an atlas, and was patronised by Louis the Fourteenth and Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine. Sanson died A. D. 1667.

77. Who was Abraham Cowley?

An English poet, celebrated for his genius and amiable character. Cowley died A. D. 1667.

78. Who was Salvator Rosa?

An Italian painter, whose landscapes, engravings, and etchings, are scarce and valuable. Rosa died A. D. 1673.

79. Who was John Milton?

A celebrated and very learned English poet. His works are numerous; but his fine poem of

Paradise Lost does him the most honour. Milton died A. D. 1674.

80. Who was Sir Matthew Hale?

A learned English lawyer, chief justice of the king's bench, whose treatises on law, morality, physic, and divinity, are much esteemed. Hale died A. D. 1676.

81. Who was Nantuiel?

A celebrated French painter and engraver to Louis the Fourteenth. His miniatures are highly esteemed. Nantuiel died A. D. 1678.

82. Who was Bernini?

An eminent sculptor, painter, and architect, born in Italy. His skill was displayed at ten years of age, when he carved a beautiful marble head. He attained great perfection in his arts, and enriched Rome with many admirable works. Bernini died A. D. 1680.

83. Who was Gerard Dow?

A celebrated Dutch painter, the pupil of Rembrandt. Gerard Dow died A. D. 1680.

84. Who was Nicolas Heinsius?

The son of Daniel Heinsius. He was an

eminent Latin poet, and published editions of the best Latin authors with notes. Nicolas Heinsius died A. D. 1681.

85. Who was Claude of Lorraine?

A celebrated landscape painter, who was originally a pastry cook; but, being hired by Tasso to grind his colours, he imbibed a taste for the art, and, by the direction of his master, applied himself to the study of perspective, and the elements of landscape painting, in which, by indefatigable labour, he attained great excellence. Claude died A. D. 1682.

86. Who was Swammerdam?

A Dutch anatomist and natural philosopher. He had a fine collection of insects, and published many works, of which, a Treatise upon Animal Respiration, and a History of Insects, are the best. Swammerdam died A. D. 1686.

87. Who was Sir William Dugdale?

An eminent English antiquary, historian, and herald. He published several works, of which the Antiquities of Warwickshire is the best. Dugdale died A. D. 1686.

88. Who was Rembrandt?

A Dutch painter, whose portraits and etchings are in great esteem. Rembrandt died A. D. 1688.

89. Who was Charles le Brun?

A highly celebrated painter, of Scottish extraction, born in France. He is said to have drawn figures in charcoal when only three years old, and a picture of his uncle, finished before he was thirteen, is considered a fine piece. He wrote on physiognomy, and on the characters of the passions. Le Brun died A. D. 1690.

90. Who was Petitot?

A native of Geneva, memorable as the inventor of painting in enamel. He was a good chemist, and a man of general knowledge. Petitot died A. D. 1691.

91. Who was Robert Boyle?

A celebrated English natural philosopher, whose theological and philosophical works are highly esteemed. Boyle died A. D. 1691.

92. Who was John Dryden?

A learned English poet, whose poems and

translations are universally admired. He died A. D. 1701.

93. Who was John Locke?

A celebrated English philosopher, whose works have enriched the libraries of the learned. Those of them in the highest repute are, his Essay upon the Human Understanding, and Letters upon Toleration. Locke died A. D. 1704.

94. Who was Bossuet?

An eminent French bishop. He published many theological and controversial works. The Discourse upon Universal History is much esteemed. Bossuet died A. D. 1704.

95. Who was John Ray?

An English natural philosopher, who excelled in botany, in the languages, and in polite literature. He travelled through Europe, and, on his return, published the observations he had made, and also his valuable work, The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation. Ray died A. D. 1705.

96. Who was Cellarius?

A learned German geographer. His works on geography, grammar, and history, are very valuable. He also edited many of the Greek and Latin authors. Cellarius died A. D. 1707.

97. Who was Tournefort?

A French botanist and anatomist. He travelled over Greece, Asia, and the Pyrenees, to collect plants, and to make geographical observations; and published *Elements of Botany*, and other works. Tournefort died A. D. 1708.

98. Who was Boileau?

A celebrated French poet, patronised by Louis the Fourteenth. He published *Satires*, and the *Art of Poetry*, which are much admired. Boileau died A. D. 1711.

99. Who was Cassini?

A celebrated Italian astronomer, who discovered four of the satellites of the planet Saturn. He was professor of astronomy in Paris, where he died A. D. 1712.

100. Who was Corelli?

An eminent Italian musician, whose original

style, and excellencies as a composer and performer, far excelled all rival competitors. Corelli died at Rome, much regretted by the lovers of the science, A. D. 1713.

101. Who was Peter Jurieu?

A French Protestant divine, whose theological writings are in high esteem. The most noted are, his Commentary on the Revelations, and his History of Calvinism. Jurieu died A. D. 1713.

102. Who was Carlo Maratti?

A famous Italian painter, who excelled in painting madonas and female figures. He died A. D. 1713.

103. Who was Matthew Henry?

A learned and pious Englishman, whose great work, an Exposition of the Bible, is highly esteemed. M. Henry died A. D. 1714.

104. Who was Fenelon?

A celebrated Frenchman, Archbishop of Cambray, and tutor to the Princes Royal. He wrote several works, the most popular of which is Telemachus. He died A. D. 1715.

105. Who was Nicholas Rowe?

An Englishman, author of plays, poems, and other works. He translated Lucan's *Pharsalia*. Rowe died A. D. 1718.

106. Who was John Flamstead?

An English astronomer and mathematician, who composed the British catalogue of fixed stars, and published many useful works on astronomy and on the mathematics. Flamstead died A. D. 1719.

107. Who was Joseph Addison?

A distinguished English poet and moralist, whose works greatly improved the taste and manners of his time. Addison died A. D. 1719.

108. Who was Anne Dacier?

A French woman of extraordinary learning and talent. She translated the works of Plautus, Anacreon, Sappho, Terence, and Homer, and died, greatly regretted and esteemed, A. D. 1720.

109. Who was Andrew Dacier?

A celebrated French critic and philosopher,

the husband of Anne. He translated Horace, Plutarch's Lives, Plato's Works, Epictetus, &c. Dacier died A. D. 1722.

110. Who was Lewenhoeck?

A Dutch physician, celebrated all over Europe for his discoveries with the microscope. This instrument he greatly improved. Lewenhoeck died A. D. 1723.

111. Who was Sir Christopher Wren?

A celebrated English architect, mathematician and astronomer. St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Stephen's, Walbrook, with other magnificent edifices, are proofs of his skill in architecture. Wren died A. D. 1723.

112. Who was Sir Isaac Newton?

A very eminent English philosopher, who made great discoveries in astronomy, optics, and the mathematics; he published Algebraical Lectures, and other learned works. Though his talents and learning raised him far above other wise men, modesty and benevolence were his distinguishing characteristics. Newton died A. D. 1726.

113. Who was Sir Richard Steele?

A distinguished English moral and political writer, the friend of Addison, in conjunction with whom he wrote several periodical works. He also published some plays, and a tract called the Christian Hero. Steele died A. D. 1729.

114. Who was Lawrence Echard?

An English divine and historian. His great work is a General Ecclesiastical History, from the nativity of Christ, to the establishment of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine. Echard died A. D. 1730.

115. Who was Saurin?

A celebrated French divine. He published several volumes of Sermons, and moral, historical, and critical Discourses upon the Bible. Saurin was a faithful preacher, and died A. D. 1730.

116. Who was John Gay?

An English Poet, whose fables, poems, and other works, are popular. Gay died A. D. 1732.

117. Who was Stahl?

A German chemist, and professor of medicine in the University of Halle. He was chief physician and counsellor to Frederick William the Second, of Prussia. He published the Elements of Chemistry and other works. Stahl died A. D. 1734.

118. Who was Vertot?

A French historian, whose works are numerous. Those in highest repute are, the Revolutions of Portugal, of Sweden, and of Rome, and a history of the Order of Malta. Vertot died A. D. 1735.

119. Who was Le Clerc?

A very celebrated theological and philosophical writer, born at Geneva. His chief works are, a Translation of the New Testament, a Commentary on the Bible, History of his own Country, Annals of the Church, and Biography. Le Clerc died A. D. 1736.

120. Who was Niceron?

An eminent French biographer and Jesuit priest. His Memoirs of Men, illustrious in

the Republic of Letters, is a valuable and voluminous work. Niceron died A. D. 1738.

121. Who was Dr. Nicholas Saunderson?

A celebrated Englishman, who, though blind from childhood, possessed a mind so vigorous, that he acquired a perfect acquaintance with the dead languages and the mathematics, and published Elements of Algebra. Saunderson died A. D. 1739.

122. Who was Ephraim Chambers?

A learned Englishman, who translated and abridged many useful works; but his celebrity arose principally from his Cyclopædia, or Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences. Chambers died A. D. 1740.

123. Who was Rollin?

An eminent French professor, critic, and historian. His chief works are, a Treatise upon the Belles Lettres, the Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians, and a Roman History, continued by Crevier, to the reign of Constantine the Great.

The private qualities of this excellent man equalled his public qualifications. Rollin died A. D. 1741.

124. Who was Edmund Halley?

An excellent English astronomer, and mathematician, whose researches have considerably improved the sciences he studied. Halley died A. D. 1742.

125. Who was Oudenarde?

A Flemish painter, the pupil of Carlo Maratti. His paintings embellish many of the churches at Ghent. Oudenarde died A. D. 1743.

126. Who was Alexander Pope?

A celebrated English poet, whose talents were developed at an early age. His poems are very numerous, and held in high estimation, as are his translations of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. Pope died A. D. 1744.

127. Who was James Thomson?

An eminent Scotch poet, whose works are numerous and in the highest estimation. The most excellent is the Seasons. Thomson died A. D. 1748.

128. Who was Dr. Isaac Watts?

A very learned Englishman, whose Treatise on Logic, Treatise on the Improvement of the Mind, and his other numerous works, are highly useful and excellent. Watts died A. D. 1748.

129. Who was Sir Hans Sloane?

An eminent Irish physician, naturalist, and botanist. He published a Natural History of Jamaica. His library and valuable cabinet were purchased by Parliament for the public use. Sloane died A. D. 1752.

130. Who was Wetstein?

A learned Swiss divine, who published the New Testament in Greek and Latin, with various readings and criticisms. Wetstein died A. D. 1754.

131. Who was Calmet?

A celebrated French writer. He published a Commentary and History of the Old and New Testament; a Universal History, Sacred and Profane; Historical, Critical, and Chronological History of the Bible. Calmet died,

universally esteemed and regretted, A. D. 1757.

132. Who was John Dyer?

An English divine and poet, whose works evince a refined and elegant mind. He died A. D. 1758.

133. Who was Handel?

A highly celebrated musical professor, whose compositions are justly valued by the best judges. Handel died A. D. 1759.

134. Who was James Wolfe?

An illustrious English general, who obtained great military honours at an early age. He fell in the midst of victory, at the siege of Quebec, A. D. 1759.

135. Who was Stephen Hales?

An ingenious Englishman, inventor of the ventilator. He was skilled in botany, the mathematics, and natural philosophy. Hales died A. D. 1761.

136. Who was Tobias Mayer?

A great astronomer and mechanic, born in Germany. He acquired all his knowledge by

his own unaided researches, and invented and constructed various machines and instruments. Mayer died A. D. 1762.

137. Who was William Shenstone?

An English poet, whose pastoral and elegiac compositions are much admired. Shenstone died A. D. 1763.

138. Who was William Hogarth?

An English painter and engraver of considerable celebrity. He published an Analysis of Beauty. Hogarth died A. D. 1764.

139. Who was Dr. Edward Young?

An English poet of eminence. His works are numerous. Young died A. D. 1765.

140. Who was Winckelman?

A very learned German abbé and antiquarian. He published an account of Herculanum, a History of Art, and other works. Winckelman died A. D. 1768.

141. Who was Mark Akenside?

An English physician and poet. His chief work is the Pleasures of Imagination. Akenside died A. D. 1770.

142. Who was Thomas Gray?

An Englishman of learning and talent. His poems are very excellent, though few in number. Gray died A. D. 1771.

143. Who was Dr. Tobias Smollett?

A learned Scotch physician and author. He wrote Ancient and Modern History, Political Tracts and Novels. Smollett died A. D. 1771.

144. Who was George Lord Lyttelton?

A learned Englishman, who wrote a History of Henry II. and other works. He died A. D. 1773.

145. Who was Dr. Oliver Goldsmith?

An English poet, historian, and natural philosopher, whose numerous works are in high estimation. He took his degree as Dr. of Medicine, but it does not appear that he practised. Goldsmith died A. D. 1774.

146. Who was Dr. John Campbell?

A learned Scotch historian, who published an Ancient Universal History, a Modern Universal History, and many other valuable works. Campbell died A. D. 1775.

147. Who was James Ferguson?

A self-taught Scotch astronomer, who is a memorable instance of the eminence attainable by unassisted personal effort. His great work is *Astronomy explained* on Sir Isaac Newton's principles. Ferguson died A. D. 1776.

148. Who was David Hume?

A Scotch philosopher and historian, who published a *Treatise on Human Nature*, *Essays on English History*, and other works. Hume died A. D. 1776.

149. Who was John Harrison?

An ingenious English mechanic, who made such essential improvements in chronometers, that the parliament awarded him the twenty thousand pounds they had offered for the discovery of the longitude at sea. Harrison died A. D. 1776.

150. Who was Haller?

An eminent physician, born at Berne. His works, consisting chiefly of moral and poetical pieces, are much admired. Haller died A. D. 1777.

151. Who was Linnæus?

A celebrated physician and botanist, born in Sweden. His botanical works evince much talent and judgment. He traversed Lapland for the purpose of making discoveries, and published an account of his tour. Linnæus died A. D. 1778.

152. Who was Sulzer?

A Swiss mathematician and natural philosopher. He published many works, of which a Journey in the Alps, and the Universal Theory of the Fine Arts, are the most interesting. Sulzer died A. D. 1779.

153. Who was James Cook?

A celebrated English navigator, who sailed three times round the world; and, by his researches, added many useful discoveries to the sciences of astronomy, geography, and navigation. Captain Cook was killed in a skirmish at Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, A. D. 1779.

154. Who was Dr. Solander?

An eminent Swedish naturalist, the pupil

of Linnæus. He accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world, and enriched the account of that voyage by his botanical and philosophical journal. Solander died A. D. 1782.

155. Who was D'Anville?

A highly celebrated geographer, born at Paris. He published an Epitome of Ancient Geography. His Maps are in high repute: he is said to have worked upon them fifteen hours each day during fifty years. This learned man was much esteemed for the simplicity and gentleness of his manners. He died A. D. 1782.

156. Who was Dr. Thomas Newton?

A learned English bishop, who wrote Dissertations on the Prophecies, and edited Milton's Works. Newton died A. D. 1782.

157. Who was D'Alembert?

A celebrated philosopher and mathematician, born at Paris. He was one of the principal editors of the French Cyclopædia: he published the Elements of Philosophy, nume-

rous Mathematical Works; and Tracts on various subjects. D'Alembert died A. D. 1783.

158. Who was Euler?

A great Swiss mathematician, patronised by Frederick the Great of Prussia, whom he assisted in establishing an Academy at Berlin. He published Observations on the Planets and Comets, &c. Euler died A. D. 1783.

159. Who was Dr. Samuel Johnson?

A celebrated Englishman, whose powers of mind and extensive knowledge were astonishingly great. His works are numerous: his English Dictionary, his Lives of the Poets, and Rasselas, are pre-eminent. Johnson died A. D. 1784.

160. Who was Savary?

A famous French traveller, who made a voyage to Egypt, the Archipelago Islands, &c., and examined the antiquities of the different places he visited. He published Letters on Egypt, Letters on Greece, and other works, and translated the Koran of Mahomet. Savary died A. D. 1788.

161. Who was Count De Buffon?

A celebrated natural historian and philosopher, born in France. He possessed uncommon talents and taste, which he improved by the most unwearied application. He published a Natural History, which displays great elegance and research. Buffon died A. D. 1788.

162. Who was Dr. Franklin?

A highly celebrated philosopher and politician of America, who rose from a humble station to the highest honours. He wrote many works, but his discoveries in Science have chiefly contributed to establish his fame—his benevolence was unbounded. Franklin died, universally esteemed and regretted, A. D. 1790.

163. Who was John Howard?

An English philanthropist, who travelled through Europe with the noble desire of relieving the miseries of prisoners. He published an account of the prisons in England and Wales, with those of foreign countries. He died at Cherson, of a contagious disorder, which ar-

rested his benevolent exertions, and deprived the world of a friend and benefactor, A. D. 1790.

164. Who was Mozart?

A German musician, whose compositions are in much esteem. Mozart died A. D. 1791.

165. Who was Sir Joshua Reynolds?

A celebrated English portrait and historical painter. His pieces are much esteemed. He published discourses on painting. Reynolds died A. D. 1792.

166. Who was William Robertson?

A learned Scotch historian and divine. His History of Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany, the History of America, and the History of Scotland, are very valuable works. Robertson died A. D. 1793.

167. Who was Bailly?

A learned Frenchman. He published many Historical Disquisitions. His most popular work is a History of Astronomy. An ambitious spirit seduced Bailly from the peaceful pursuits of literature, and engaging actively in

politics in the beginning of the French Revolution, he was condemned to suffer by the guillotine A. D. 1793.

168. Who was Edward Gibbon ?

An English historian, who wrote the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Gibbon died A. D. 1794.

169. Who was Zimmerman ?

A learned Swiss ; physician to George the Third. His works are established in the libraries of most of the lovers of Polite Literature. His favourite work is a Treatise on Solitude. The excellency of his understanding, and his amiable disposition, procured him many friends among the wise and good. Zimmerman died A. D. 1793.

170. Who was Barthelemy ?

An eminent linguist and antiquary, born in France, who has been styled the Nestor of French Literature. His writings attest the depth of his understanding, the profoundness of his researches, and the philanthropy of his disposition. His most celebrated work is, the

Travels of Anacharsis in Greece. Barthelemy died A. D. 1795.

171. Who was Saussure?

A Genevese naturalist, and professor of philosophy. To facilitate his Botanical studies, he travelled in the Alps, and published an account of his various excursions. Saussure died A. D. 1796.

172. Who was William Mason?

An English poet, and the friend of Gray. He published Plays and Poems, and translated Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting into English verse, which Sir Joshua Reynolds enriched with notes. Mason died A. D. 1797.

173. Who was Thomas Pennant?

A Welsh traveller and naturalist, who published his Tour through England and Wales, and wrote the British Zoology. Pennant died A. D. 1798.

174. Who was Dr. Blair?

A learned Scotch divine, whose works are highly valued as specimens of the finest composition. Blair died A. D. 1800.

175. Who was William Cowper?

An excellent English poet, whose works will last while any taste for poetic imagery and moral excellence remains. His amiable character endeared him to all who shared his friendship. Cowper died A. D. 1800.

176. Who was Dr. Erasmus Darwin?

A celebrated English poet and physician. His works evince great powers of mind, and are highly valued by the learned. The Botanic Garden is his best poem. Darwin died A. D. 1802.

177. Who was Dr. John Moore?

A Scotch physician and celebrated tourist. He published Medical Sketches; Journal of his Travels through France; and a View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany; with other works. Moore died A. D. 1802.

178. Who was Horatio Nelson?

A brave English nobleman and admiral, whose services will ever be gratefully remembered by his country. He was victorious in

the battles of the Nile, of Copenhagen, of Trafalgar, and of others of minor importance. After a day of military glory, he fell at Trafalgar, and his remains were conveyed to England and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. Nelson died A. D. 1805.

179. Who was Sheridan?

An Irishman, distinguished as a statesman, orator, and author. He wrote plays, and some miscellaneous pieces. Sheridan died A. D. 1816.

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